

described, together with marginal notes of allied species, and all the species described since the last edition was published are entered in their proper place as indicated by the author. A new edition of this work is what we need and not any sweeping change in the arrangement of species.

ON *CLEMENTIA SUBDIAPHANA* CPR. IN SAN PEDRO BAY.

BY MRS. BURTON WILLIAMSON.

To a collector interested in the geographical distribution of shells, the occurrence of species in distinct areas, is full of interest, even though it may modify his preconceived notions regarding defined limits of certain species.

In Dr. Wm. H. Dall's work, "On some New or Interesting West American Shells," (From Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XIV), he reports the dredging of *Clementia subdiaphana* Cpr., near San Francisco Bay, in 24 fms. The writer says, "the locality whence the specimen was obtained is 600 miles farther south than before reported." The habitat of this species was Vancouver Island and Puget Sound, until Dr. Dall dredged it from Port Etches and southward on the Alaskan coast. A small valve of *Clementia subdiaphana* has recently been collected in San Pedro Bay, by Mrs. Laura H. Trowbridge. Mrs. Trowbridge found it on the beach and sent it to me for identification. As nothing like it had been collected in San Pedro Bay, to my knowledge, I sent the interesting specimen to Dr. Dall for determination. He writes; "looking over some material now on hand, I find young specimens from among my dredgings of 1873 at Catalina Island, and a young one dredged in 1890 off Santa Barbara by the Fish Commission, thus fully confirming the extension southward." This extends the species 500 miles farther south.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *BULIMUS*.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Placostylus alienus n. sp.

Shell subcylindrical, with conical spire, very solid, the body-whorl buff, spire tawny. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, convex. Aperture slightly exceeding half the total length of the shell, somewhat oblique, oblong ovate, whitish inside becoming orange toward the lip; per-

istome very heavily calloused within, the callus orange; face of the lip convex, thickened, a little expanded; columella arcuate, reflexed, having a strong fold above the middle, produced by a strong crescentic ridge which encircles the columella immediately behind the reflexed columellar lip. There is a shallow peripheral sulcus upon the latter third of the body-whorl.

Alt. 29, diam. $14\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; alt. of aperture $16\frac{1}{2}$, width 10 mill., inclusive of peristome.

Habitat, New Hebrides.

This species was sent to me by Dr. J. C. Cox of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia. It seems to be quite distinct from any of the described forms. In some characters it resembles the genus *Diplomorpha*, and Dr. Cox suggests that it may belong to that group; but the balance of characters seem to me in favor of *Placostylus*.

Dr. Cox writes "I have only recently received this, to me, quite a new species of shell, and fancy it belongs rather to the genus *Diplomorpha* than to *Bulimus*. I have one specimen with a thin brown epidermis on it, another with the mouth quite pale colored."

NOTES ON THE HELICES OF THE BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Dr. von Marten's work on the land shells of Middle America, now in course of publication in Godman and Salvin's magnificent work, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, promises to rank as one of the great faunal works of our time. Coming after Crosse and Fischer's elaborate and beautiful volume, it is naturally more complete, and to a great degree supplements the work of the French authors.

The last parts of the *Biologia* issued contain a portion of the account of the Helices, and as a résumé of the principal points of classification will be of interest to specialists, the writer has ventured to briefly pass them in review.

v. Martens recognizes *PATULA* as a genus, and in it he includes the sections *Thysanophora* and *Microconus*.

In the genus *HELIX* the following subgenera are adopted: *Acanthinula*, *Vallonia*, *Trichodiscina*, *Praticolella*, *Arionta*, *Pomatia*, *Lysinoë*, *Oxychona*, and *Solaropsis*. In the subgenus *Acanthinula* are included the minute, conical-globose, narrowly umbilicated forms for which the writer some years ago proposed the name *Ptychopatula*. These forms seem to me to be nothing more than nar-